

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

WHAT THE PEOPLE DEMAND.

By Gov. Chas. B. Hughes.



Gov. C. B. Hughes.

Ours is not and was not intended to be a pure democracy. It is impracticable that the people should administer the government directly. They govern through representatives. For their protection they have by direct legislation created constitutions fettering the power of their representatives and establishing safeguards by which they are secure in their personal liberty and in the results of their thrift.

We note with satisfaction the increasing sense of responsibility to the people on the part of those who represent them.

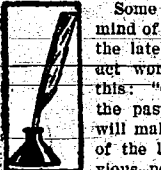
Efforts to dominate legislation for selfish purposes and attempts through the form of popular election to place in office those who in the guise of executing public trusts serve private interests, are less successful than heretofore. The people have become intolerant of such traitorous representation. And it is entirely within their power to put a stop to it altogether.

Political leaders who have performed the function of clearing-houses for legislation, and who while posing as party workers have served under a retainer of special interests, careless alike of party principles or public justice, are passing from the stage. The people demand leadership, and parties need effective organization to advance their principles.

But the time is rapidly passing when any one can long maintain a position of wide political influence who is under suspicion of maintaining a double allegiance.

GREATEST DISCOVERIES STILL TO COME.

By Justice David Brewer.



Some years ago Lord Kelvin, that master mind of British science, remarked to my uncle, the late Henry Field—I cannot quote his exact words, but the substance of them was this: "Great as have been the discoveries of the past fifty years, those that are coming will make the next half century as far ahead of the last as it was in advance of the previous period. We are on the brink of discoveries greater than have been dreamed of, and of importance to mankind."

I can see the forerunners of some of the marvels that are in store for us. What a weird thing is wireless telegraphy, sending our messages mysteriously over the sea! The airship seems to be a practical possibility of the near future. The telegraph and the telephone already have enabled us to accomplish a valuable saving of time. Think what it means, this one thing of saving time in our human existence. It gives us more opportunity to think, to study, to work, to accumulate wealth, to carry on trade and commerce, and more time also to devote to helping others and promoting peace and happiness in the world.

The merchant of the past was confined principally to his isolated community. The merchant of the future may deal with the whole world, reaching out into every country, buying, selling, trading in faraway lands, carrying on enormous transactions that could not be undertaken but for the inventions of science that save him time at home and bring the other side of the world instantaneously to his door.

We have millionaires to-day and billionaires to-morrow. Perhaps we shall have trillionaires next. Let us

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

Danger of Using Slang in Business Intercourse with Foreigners.

Illustrations of the disadvantages of cultivating local vernacular and slang in one's own language are sometimes brought sharply home to business men, as was the case in a letter received the other day by a New York firm from one of their own correspondents in the far east, which read in part as follows: Says Shipping Illustrated:

"Will you kindly send us a modern dictionary of American language, as we are unable to understand some of the phrases in your letter. Writing on this—'th' utt'ion, you say, for instance: 'Do not let Messrs. hand you a lemon in this deal. If they try it on pitch one for fair right over the plate to Mr. —' and if he fumbles cable for a fatal blunder. The terms used are foreign to us and we entirely fail to comprehend their significance."

Another incident, similarly illustrative occurred on board a big liner in New York a short time ago when a representative of Shipping Illustrated was conversing with one of the officers: "Have you been off in New York?" asked the visitor.

"No. This is my first trip," was the reply.

"You have been running to other English-speaking ports—then. You speak very good English," suggested the visitor.

"No. This is the first English-speaking place to which I ever came."

"May I ask where you learned English?"

"In school at Sebastopol. We had a good professor and I understand you very well, but many of the people here with whom I speak I cannot understand—so that I have supposed the American language is different. I am told by some of the other officers who do not speak English, but who speak French or German, that people here who speak those English languages speak the same as at home, but English here seems too large a language. One cannot understand the words. People say things and laugh and I am puzzled, but do not comprehend."

The moral of such incidents is obvious. It behooves men who take advantage of the fact that English is now more widely spoken abroad than any other language, they must be at pains not to becloud their meanings by the use, especially in correspondence, of slang phrases which have merely local significance.

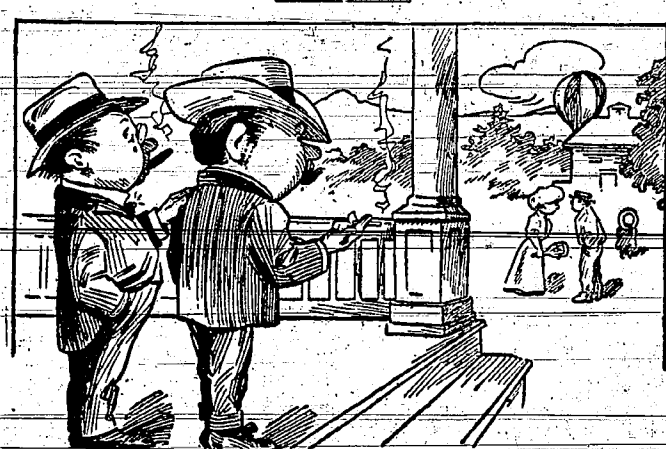
A Malign Wife.

He—Do you know there is to be a grand ball for charity, and I am thinking of taking you. Have you ever danced for charity?

She—Certainly. Do you not remember that even before we were engaged I never refused your invitations?

Translated for Transatlantic Tales from "Motto per Ridere."

ONE WAY OUT OF IT.



Guest—Why do you call this the Sea View Hotel? You can't see the ocean from here.

Proprietor—Oh, yes, you can. We have a captive balloon that goes up 500 feet. You get a magnificent view of the sea from there.

AMERICAN GIRLS.

One of the Vintage of '45 Expresses Herself.

"I don't know what the world is coming to," sighed a New York woman of the vintage of '45 to a New York Evening Sun representative. "Time was when we used to go down to Castle Garden and watch the immigrants come in for the purpose of congratulating ourselves on being American girls."

"You know how the immigrants look when they come in, the women and girls weighted down with huge bundles, boxes and bags containing the worldly goods of the whole family, and the men and boys walking along with their hands in their pockets. We used to feel so sorry for the women and the girls and so indignant with the men, and along with it all so proud that we were born in a country where all women were treated with consideration, not made the burden-bearers for the whole family."

"Now, from all I can see and hear, it appears that American girls are no longer proud of the way their fathers and brothers have been relieving them of burdens. They not only want to carry all the boxes and bundles of the poor immigrant women, but they wish to take on themselves all the responsibility of the government."

"I don't know anything about the suffrage question, I'm neither for nor against it, but I do know that if I had my life to live over again I had rather be an American woman than any other created being. That is, of course, under the old order of things. I have had men protect me and humor me all my life, and have found it pleasant enough to be willing to live it all over again."

"But suppose you had to earn your own living, be your own protector, with no one to humor your whims, what then?" asked the interviewer.

"I just had to suppose I should do my best, but I don't like to think

of such a possibility. If I just had to be a drudge, I suppose I would want as much money as the men drudges, and in time I might want the ballot."

"That is all we are asking for," the suffrage rejoicer. "Industrial conditions have forced us out of the homes, driven us into the army of workers. Since we have to do men's work, we wish men's pay and their privilege, the ballot. We only wish for a fair deal and no favor."

Fair deal and no favor! How many women in this land of the free and the brave would be content with a fair deal and no favor? A fair deal? Yes. When it comes to a favor there will be precious few who are willing to sign their rights away even for the power of the ballot. So long as women are nature is woman nature, and an American man is the American man, the American woman will claim and get favor. Unless the signs of times have been stacked in the shuffle she will also get her fair deal.

All-Had-Meanings.

"So the proprietor of this hotel has a big photograph that plays while you dine?"

"Yes, and some of the selections are very appropriate. For instance, if he thinks his guests are getting impatient he puts on such pieces as 'Life Is Too Short to Worry' and 'All Things Come to Him Who Waits.'"

"Hm! Pretty good idea."

"Yes; but the last selection beats them all. If he thinks you might overlook tipping the waiter, he puts on Kipling's recession, 'Lest We Forget! Lest We Forget!'"—Brooklyn Citizen.

Bedbugs Are Small Enters.

The bedbug has been scientifically investigated by the Department of Agriculture, and the reassuring information is given that an adult bedbug feeds only once in from thirty-six to forty hours.

A man never gets dyspepsia from eating the things he dislikes.

JUDGE JETER C. PRITCHARD.

North Carolina Jurist Involved in State's Rights Controversy.

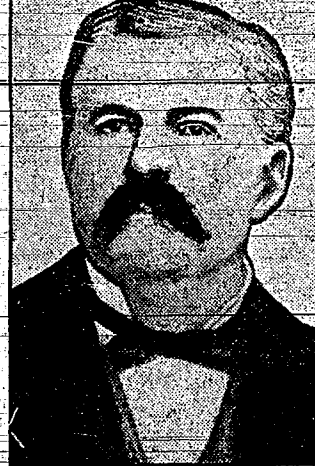
A temporary truce was established in North Carolina where governmental adjustment of railroad rates brought on a clash between Federal and State authorities. The clash was of widespread interest because it not only involved the arrest of prominent railroad men, but it threatened to raise a question of State rights to be fought out in the next Presidential election.

North Carolina made a 24-cent uniform passenger rate. This was violated by two ticket agents, whereupon they were arrested and sent to jail for thirty days. Appeal was made to Federal Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, who discharged the two men and declared, the penalty clause of the rate law unconstitutional. The Pritchard decision was handed down despite the request of Governor Glenn for delay until the legal authorities of the State could be heard. At the same time Governor Glenn ordered Superior Court Solicitor Brown to resist to the utmost the release of the defendants, promising armed protection to the State officers, and thus precipitating a direct conflict of authority between the Federal court and the State of North Carolina.

With a view to adjusting this conflict of authorities, Assistant Attorney

General Snaford was sent to President Roosevelt to Asheville to propose a compromise, providing that the injunction suit be brought to final hearing at once, that the habeas corpus proceedings under the rate law in the State courts be suspended until the Supreme Court of the United States could render final judgment. This proposition was rejected by Governor Glenn promptly, as involving his surrender to the Federal Court. He said he would not consider any offer from the other side until the railroad had complied with the law, and until the Federal Courts had recognized the right of the State to institute suits and to prosecute them under the existing law. He ordered other prosecutions to be proceeded with, saying that he would use every legal means to enforce the laws of the State. He held that the interference of Judge Pritchard prevented the State courts from performing their duties and would have tied the hands of the Governor. However, after President Finley of the Southern railway permitted himself to be arrested a compromise was reached whereby all questions under controversy are to go to the higher courts for settlement and the railroad agrees to put the new rates into effect.

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A Popular Minister.

The Rev. Judson Baxter, the new incumbent of Riverboro, Center parish, was voted by his people to be a near-perfection as a minister can be in this finite world. His young wife had a small income of her own. This was a distinct and unusual advantage, and as soon as it was generally known, says the author of "The New Chronicles of Rebecca," the subscription committee immediately found that they might not be eternally driving over the coast try to get somebody's fifty cents that had been overdue for eight months, but might take their onerous duties more easily. Said one of them:

"It does seem as if our ministers were the poorest lot! If their salary is two months behindhand they begin to be nervous! Seems as though they might lay up a little before they come here, and not live from hand to month so."

The Baxters seem quite different, and I only hope they won't get wasteful and run into debt," said Mrs. Robinson, rather dolefully. "They say she keeps the parlor bright open 'bout half the time, and the room is lit up so often—evening that the neighbors think her and Mr. Baxter must set in there. It don't seem hardly as if it could be so, but Mrs. Buzzell says 'tis, and she says we might as well say good-by to the parlor carpet, which is church property, for the Baxters are living all over it."

This criticism was the only discordant note in the chorus of praise, and the people gradually grew accustomed to the open blinds and the over-used carpet, which was just completing its twenty-fifth year of honest service.

Mistaken Chief.

"Alexander wept because there were no more worlds for him to conquer," said the hero worshiper.

"Yes," answered the skeptic; "but in so doing he did not display great valor so much as a limited knowledge of geography."—Washington Star.

Every amateur ball team has a star, who according to his admirers, really belongs in the major leagues.

Some men stand just inside the door ready to grasp opportunity by the back of the neck when it knocks.

Political Comment.

A Governor Who Governs.

Gov. Hughes' supervision over legislation has surprised Republicans as well as Democrats. He has vetoed thirty-seven bills, his threat of a veto induced the Legislature to recall 197 measures, and he has allowed 250 bills to die unacted on. This shows that New York's executive is not an eight-hour-a-day man. He works ten or twelve hours every day, and he is doing something throughout all of that time. His readiness with the veto recalls President Cleveland's activity in that direction, but Cleveland's veto was directed chiefly against private pension bills, while Hughes' bills measures of larger importance.

This activity has created something like consternation among the politicians. He examines every measure which reaches him. There is nothing perturbation about his performance. He acts on the assumption that the people of his state put him in office to use all the powers of his post to give them good government. Nothing within the scope of his official duties escapes his attention. Many of the Republican politicians have turned against him. He is accused of pernicious meddlesomeness, and the party leaders on both sides are getting somewhat uncertain as to whether he ought to be called a Republican, a Democrat or a Minuteman.

No other New York governor within the memory of anybody now alive has given so much time to the duties of his office.

But the people of his state seem to like Gov. Hughes. He is loomed up into national proportions. Already the prophets are beginning to couple his name with the presidential candidacy. If the national convention were to meet to-day he would get many votes in it. Apparently, he is not thinking of the presidency, but is doing the duty which confronts him. That is the sort of an official that the people like. He is making friends among all elements of the people, though the politicians are against him. As New York's Legislature meets every year, he will have abundant chances to do many things before the national convention meets. The country is following Gov. Hughes' course with a good deal of interest.

Misplaced Censure.

The Sherman anti-trust law was passed by Congress long before Theodore Roosevelt was thought of in connection with the Presidency, and it was passed in obedience to a public demand that combinations of capital should be restrained from encroaching on the rights of the people.

The Valentine law was passed by the Ohio Legislature also in response to popular opinion that some measure of restriction was necessary in order to preserve individual rights from the exactions of corporations.

There has been no demand for a repeal of either the United States or the Ohio statute, which would seem to show that the people have not changed their minds concerning these measures.

But in spite of the fact that President Roosevelt had nothing to do with the passage of either law, it is true that he is being held accountable for the prosecutions instituted under both laws. Activities of county prosecutors followed the campaign of the national administration for law enforcement. If President Roosevelt had not directed his attorney general to proceed against companies doing an interstate business for violating the Sherman law, it is contended that local authorities would have been less aggressive.

But why should censure attach to the President? He was elected to enforce the laws. He should not be blamed for doing his sworn duty. As long as the people permit a law to stand, it should be obeyed. If it is an unjust law, if it works hardships on the innocent, the people will demand its repeal, and Congress must heed the demand.

If ice-men, lumbermen and brick-men who confessed to having violated the Valentine law have a grievance, it is against the people, not against the President.—Toledo Blade.

Unfair Tariff Concessions.

It does seem unfair that Germany, which has a tariff system, can, by making certain concessions, get goods into the United States on more favorable terms than Great Britain, which has not such a system and which has always been a free market for American goods. It has been suggested that the President might look upon the action of Great Britain in making existing laws as a concession, although it was made before any negotiations were opened for "concessions" under the Dingley act. The German tariff agreement was stirred up much criticism pro and con. The American Protective Tariff League criticizes it severely, holding among other things that the granting of privileges to Germany was in conflict with the administrative sections of the Dingley act. The feature that permits the chambers of commerce of Germany, which are semi-official in character, to place the valuation on goods exported, is being attacked on the ground that it will result in an unreasonably low valuation. The tariff issue is very alive just now on account of the agreement with Germany.—Tacoma Ledger.

Should Demand a Halt.

National prosperity is a tender plant. We were prosperous sixteen years ago. Surely our memories are good enough to recall the result of the disturbance of business confidence which followed the election of Cleveland. The disturbance which present conditions, unless they are soon interrupted, are going about to create will be the cyclone to the zenith compared with that former one. It is high time for citizens who are capable of thinking, to think, and thinking, to demand that there be a halt in the harassing chase of the goose that lays the golden eggs.—New Haven Register.

The average monthly income in Japan after recent advances in wages is officially stated at less than \$8.

OBEDIENCE TO LAWS.

Some Who Are in Trouble Might Have Avoided It.

Some who are in trouble at this time, yet claim to be upright, well-meaning citizens, could have avoided their present experiences by rejecting the idea that certain laws made by Congress or the State legislatures are less binding than others, and that law observance to some extent is a matter of usage, or subject to manipulation by those who command influence. The laws against methods in restraint of trade have been on the statute books a long time. Mergers and relations have been forbidden by law for years, but many acts have been committed at variance with it. Lack of knowledge can not be pleaded, but there was a prevailing belief that the enactments would not or could not be enforced, and the glamour of big operations induced carelessness. New schemes in millions and billions sprang up freely, and visions of vast wealth resulted in a careless, if not reckless, spirit.

A day of accounting has arrived. Those who have genuinely observed the laws are on solid ground, while those who have tampered with them are called upon to square their conduct if they can. Many new laws were passed at the recent sessions of Congress and the State legislatures. What individuals may think of them gives no prescription for their violation, and those who ignore them in letter or spirit will find no sympathy when summoned to defend themselves in the courts. The trust laws, rate laws, pure food law, and all the rest of the statutes must be respected, or worse will come to any who fancy that they mean less than they say, or that there are subtleties by which they can be nullified. The great majority of citizens willingly obey and support the laws and take pains to acquaint themselves with their true intent. It is the only safe course, as some who are now arraigned have discovered.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Panic in Japan.

The financial smash-up which has just hit Japan was expected. Her soil is poor in natural resources. Her soil is now producing up to its limit. She has but little mineral wealth. Most of the 45,000,000 inhabitants of the islands comprised in the Japanese Empire are only a short remove from the most abject poverty all the time. Taxation, even during the days before the Russian war, bore with a crushing weight on the Japanese people. The tax burden was increased heavily by the war. Famine came in a large part of the empire just after the war ended. And now the crash has come. One of the things which caused the crash, however, was the speculation which set in about a year ago. Immediately after the recovery from the famine the stock market became active. New companies in many sorts of activities were launched. Their promoters promised and their dupes expected a rise in prices. A fall came instead, and many of those wildest enterprises collapsed. Ruins were started on the banks throughout a large part of the empire. Thirteen banks suspended. Stocks of all sorts dropped to low figures. Factories closed their doors. All the familiar features of a panic were present.

The banks in some of the business centers united to check the spread of the scare. Report says the worst is over. A long period of liquidation, however, is probably ahead of Japan. As in the United States and other countries in such dislocations of credit, there will be an industrial stagnation for several years. Much suffering will necessarily take place. It is altogether probable that relief will be asked from the outside world. In the meantime the war talk will subside. The wild men in Tokio who were urging an attack on San Francisco and an invasion of the United States will get no audience hereafter.

Republican Policy.

Any Republican national convention and any Republican Congress will stand to and abide by the present tariff in all its essential features; any Republican candidate will stand on the platform. We surmise that other questions will have more to do with the selection of the candidate, and will be more in issue in the campaign. The Republican party never lowered its standard one inch to secure votes for its sound money policy in 1896, however any ingenuities otherwise. It is going to take an open ground in favor of the proper regulation and restraint of corporate wealth, but it will not in the least lower its tariff policy to that end. The Republican party is not going to give business out of the country to kill monopoly; it is going to keep it possible to do business on an honest basis, and then compel men to keep to that basis. Free-traders think it cannot be done. Any intelligent protectionist knows it can. And it will. It is not necessary to burn the house to destroy the rats. We are going to be very jealous of our tariff, but tolerate no evil which the free trader assumes, without reason, to be a necessary part of a protective tariff.—Lebanon (N. H.) Free Press.

Tariff Sense and Nonsense.

Mr. Bryan does not have much faith in the prediction that the tariff is to be the paramount idea in the next campaign. He says that, in his opinion, it will be merely incidental. Here is a matter upon which the Nebraska is eminently right. There is nothing in the tariff to quarrel over. This country continues to believe in a protective tariff, which is the true basis of our industrial and commercial supremacy. This country is not going to abandon that policy next year. To abandon it or to modify it greatly even would bring upon this country industrial horrors compared with which those of a dozen years ago would be mild. Indeed, as we are industrially greater now than we were then so our depression would be greater.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Nine hundred and thirty-one British municipalities own gas works, ninety-nine tramways and 181 supply electricities.



JOLLY JOKER.

The teller that's allus tellin' what a wonderful woman his wife is generally has 't smoke in th' kitchen.—Abe Martin.

City Man—Has your wife a good cook now? Suburbanite—I don't know; I have not been home since morning.—Pioneer Press.

"Yes, I'm going abroad at once. I gotta go." "Oh, you mustn't let the doctors scare you." "I got this from a lawyer."—Washington Herald.

Sillicus—When would you say that a man reaches the age of discretion? Cynicus—When he realizes that he is too old to marry.—Philadelphia Record.

Maude—When you refused him my hand, papa, did he get down on his knees? Peter—Well, I didn't notice just where he fell.—New York Evening Mail.

She—He has a most extraordinary figure, hasn't he? He—that's so. I believe an umbrella is about the only thing he can buy ready made.—Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.

"Tompkins is having an awful time with his new auto." "In what way?" "Every time he repairs it he has a lot of parts left over that he can't find a place for."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Magistrate—What! Do you mean to say your husband struck you, and he that physical wreck? Mrs. Maloney—Yes, yer honor; but he's only been a physical wreck since he struck me.—Independent.

First Tourist—What are you writing down? Second Tourist—I'm making a note of a few things that have made an indelible impression upon my memory, so I shan't forget them.—Chicago Journal.

"I can't spare the money very well, but I'll gladly loan it to you if you promise not to keep it too long." "I solemnly swear that I'll spend every penny of it before to-morrow morning."—Fleegende Blatter.

"I guess they've caught that wife murderer." "Anything in the papers about it?" "No; but I saw several women with big bunches of flowers hurrying toward the jail a little while ago."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Husband—I wish I had some of those good, old-fashioned biscuits like mother used to make for me. Wife—And I wish I had some of those nice old-fashioned clothes like father used to buy for me.—Chicago News.

Hicks—Your friend Marryatt tells me he's got his wife pretty thoroughly trained now. Wicks—Yes, he's got her trained so that he can make her do pretty nearly anything she wants to do.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Young Husband—When my wife began to do her own cooking we were having company every day; thrice some relatives, colleagues, so-called friends, gradually all they dropped off, and then we engaged a good cook.—Fleegende Blatter.

Bronson—My wife writes to me every few days from the mountains for more money. Woodson—Well, I gave my wife all the money I had before she went away, and now I have to write to her when I want some.—Harper's Weekly.

"Why, Mary," said her mistress, "I told you to tidy up my room an hour ago, and there it is in terrible disorder." "Yes, mum, and I did," said Mary, "but the master came in to put on a clean collar, mum, and he lost the stud."—London Tatler.

"If you do not take care of your money," said the ant to the grasshopper, "the world will simply sweep and ask you what you did with it." "Yes; and if I invest it and become rich the world will sneer and ask me where I got it."—Washington Star.

Mr. Justcott—Why, what are you crying about, dear? Mrs. Justcott—Oh, George! The mice have got into the pantry and eaten up a beautiful custard pie I made myself! Mr. Justcott—There, there. Don't cry over a few little mice.—Cleveland Leader.

"He's a great growler, isn't he?" "Hurricane is nuthin' to him." "Finds fault with everything." "Worst you ever saw." "By the by—what is he doing now?" "Editing the 'Band of Hope' and 'Sunshine' department of a new magazine!"—Atlanta Constitution.

They were celebrating their engagement by dining at a swell cafe. "Do you believe," she queried, "that man is really made of dust?" "Well," he rejoined, glancing at the dinner check, "he wouldn't be able to travel far in your company if he wasn't."—Chicago News.

"Well, what have you found out?" "The private detective insisted. 'Do you want to know the worst?' he asked, warningly. 'Go ahead.' My bill will be considerable, you know." "Never mind that. What did you discover?" "Not a damned thing."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Sinus at Large.

"Beacon took a deep interest in long,evity and its earmarks," said a physician, "and Bacon's signs of long life and of short life are as true to-day as they ever were."

"You won't live long, Bacon," pointed out, if you have soft, fine hair, a fine skin, quick growth, large head, early corpulence, short neck, small mouth, brittle and separated teeth, and rat ears."

"Your life, herring accidents, will be very lengthy if you have slow growth, coarse hair, a rough skin, deep wrinkles in the forehead, firm flesh, a large mouth, wide nostrils, strong teeth set close together, and a hard, gristly ear."

6,000,000 Die of Plague.

In the last decade, or since October, 1890, the plague in India has snuffed out 6,000,000 lives. This is probably as many people as have been sacrificed in battle since the Napoleonic wars.

Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 22

COMBINATION BUSTED.

Small Counties Win in Selection of Candidates for Constitutional Convention.

The convention to select three candidates to sit in the body that shall revise Michigan's constitution was pulled off at Gladwin Tuesday as scheduled. Every delegate from the nine counties was on tap. The importance of the work to be done impressed each with a sense of gravity. All counties except Oscoda and Ogemaw had a favorite son to push to the front. It was well understood before the clans gathered for combat that Iosco, Clare and Gladwin had pooled to pilfer the plums. They had 19 votes in their combination. It required but 21 to nominate. To get the necessary two seemed an easy proposition. Any politician would have predicted it impossible to unite five minor counties with Missaukee's seven delegates, with four aspirants for place, into an unbreakable opposition to Iosco's and Clare's insatiable greed for office and political domination. But Senator Carlton, ex-Senator Doherty, Denny Alward, Kirkbride, and numerous other "influentials" who were present in force to see the goods delivered, failed to reckon on some men's sense of fairness and hatred of jobbery.

Monday night in the wee small hours a promise of a clerkship was made to Mahon of Crawford for the delivery of three votes. Doherty later said the old gentleman had agreed to accept. In the morning it was on nearly everybody's lips that Alcona and Crawford had succumbed to the promises and bullying of the mighty ones, and all that remained for the rest of the counties was to hurrah as usual at their own discomfiture.

Searching inquiry uncovered the fact that the supposed arrangement was not entirely satisfactory to two of Crawford's delegation. They could see the point that if Doherty could promise a clerkship on the Revision Board any three candidates chosen at the convention could do as much. Mahon concurred the same, and he felt more like trusting his case in the hands of the smaller counties than the combination formed by past masters in promises and memory lapses.

A caucus of the forces who felt that Iosco and Clare had manipulated and hogged things long enough was effected. Judge Sharp was made chairman. A count of noses showed 21 delegates present—enough to smash the slate if only they could be solidly cemented. The task seemed impossible, and it would have been but not all present came to feel that their counties had long enough been pulling chestnuts out of the fire for Iosco and Clare.

Free and candid expression after the old strenuous class meeting order was indulged in. Mahon volunteered to withdraw his candidacy and his delegation was pledged to stand by the decision of the caucus. Missaukee would like their candidate elected but, if necessary, were willing to join any combination to beat out the slate makers. Roscommon felt likewise. Alcona, fortunately for her candidate, had one delegate pledged to Iosco in case Smith could not be landed. This vote could not be spared. Ogemaw was out and out for Woodruff, and Foster of Gladwin. A ballot for preferences was taken which resulted in the manies falling upon Foster of Gladwin, Smith of Alcona, and Woodruff of Roscommon—three most excellent men for the work. Ogemaw's freedom, by reason of having no candidate, put her in position to have Foster—whom we regard so highly—from the wreck. Every man in that caucus swore allegiance to this arrangement. It was iron-clad and copper-riveted so far as could be seen. A program of procedure was arranged. Time for calling the convention to order had arrived. Every man left that caucus conscious of having performed a grave duty and determined not to be razed by subsequent trickery and promises.

Chairman Rand of Iosco was in no hurry to call to order. Something must first be done to defeat the purpose of that caucus. Doherty, Carlton and the other large-calibered guns got busy. Mahon, it was agreed among them, was the vulnerable target. Iosco was to sacrifice her candidate for him and still throw her votes to Gladwin and Clare. Clare must be saved at all hazards. Doherty got hold of Mahon, talked long and winsomely and won him over temporarily. Sharp watched his opportunity and earned up against the tempted man with the forceful declaration, "Mahon, I have always considered you a man of honor and integrity and I believe you are. You cannot go back on your agreement in that caucus." Doherty saw the staggering blow, seized his man again, pleaded and pledged as only Doherty can, and again succeeded in temporarily getting him. The pair came up the court house stairs arm in arm, Mahon to state with Doherty at his back that the caucus conclusions were off and that the new deal for his election would hold. The writer emerged just in the nick of time to witness the play and hear Mahon make his statement. His words were not yet dead on the air when with a stony stare the writer in the severest

school master tones at command delivered himself in this wise: "Doherty you are trying to make this man dishonor himself to accomplish your purpose. Mr. Mahon, we shall expect you to stand by your voluntary pledge made in that caucus. As an honorable man you can do no other."

The old gentleman finally wobbled right. Dazed for a moment, he found breath to emphatically blurt out, "I will stay by the caucus." That ended the fight. Doherty conceded his defeat, descended the stairs and announced the jig as up. Convention was then called about an hour and a half late. Judge Sharp was made chairman, committees appointed, their reports heard, nominating speeches made, and the routine carried out as the 21 planned. An attempt to adjourn for noon was frustrated.

Foster was elected first by ballot of secretary cast for the convention. Votes in other cases stood 22 to 19, Oscoda, who didn't care to attend the caucus, standing by us in every instance.

Thus ended, what Senator Carlton told the writer when congratulating him upon "Ogemaw's success," the most remarkable piece of convention work he had ever witnessed. And thus ended, it is firmly believed, the last convention that this senatorial district will ever see. If these methods, but faintly portrayed here, are the means by which certain politicians have been keeping themselves in office, it is high time the primaries were invoked and the responsibility of naming senator placed upon the people.

B. BENNETT, Delegate.

OUTWITTED BY THE GERMANS.

Germany Makes Fewer Concessions Than We Now Enjoy in the German Market.

There is much criticism regarding the recent trade agreement between the United States and Germany, because it is shown conclusively that this country has been outwitted by the Germans, who have handed us an able-bodied lemon. The fact will soon come out that under the operation of this trade agreement, in exchange for increased concessions to Germany that government has cut out a half-hundred specific articles upon which we now enjoy minimum German tariff rates, and these articles include some of the finest specimens of American ingenuity in steel tools and machines for making such tools; machines for making boots and shoes; sugar making machinery, and many other articles in iron and steel which we are now exporting to Germany. She denies access to her markets at minimum rates to our butter and cheese, and she has closed her markets to our exports of wood alcohol.

This latter item, in view of the unfortunate conditions enforced against our domestic wood alcohol manufacturers, on account of our new policy relative to grain alcohol, is of serious consequence. Germany, however, entering broadly into the field of denaturing alcohol, has decided to encourage the domestic production of wood alcohol as a denaturing agent. Up go the bars against wood alcohol.

The German bars are still up against the American live stock, the German claim still being made our rigid government inspection is insufficient to protect against diseased meat. She keeps up the bars against all nations, but the bars are meant for the United States alone, for they most affect our live stock exports.

In a word, under this agreement Germany obtains every possible concession in lower duties; in fact lower rates than have been given any other country in a reciprocal treaty. Also Germany obtains more advantages through changes in our customs and consular regulations than the German ambassador asked for a year ago.

Germany makes fewer concessions to the United States than we now enjoy in the German markets, she having withdrawn a number of articles from the list on which the German minimum rates of duty were granted on American exports to Germany.

And this, too, by an administration absolutely committed by the platform on which it was elected pledged to stand by the American fundamental principle of Protection to American Trade and Industry.

The view taken by republicans as to this trade agreement is shown in the fact that The American Protective Tariff League will institute a suit to determine the legality of this trade agreement with Germany, which has been negotiated by the State Department and approved by President Roosevelt.

A vital principle of constitutional government is involved—the question of whether the executive department has usurped the prerogative of the legislative department of the government—whether the agreement constitutes in part a contravention of the law regulating customs duties which was duly enacted by Congress and signed by President McKinley.

Under the constitution it is for Congress to make laws and for the executive department to enforce them. The executive department is sometimes called in to exercise an interpretative function, but only tentatively. The final power of interpreting the laws belongs to the judicial branch of the government, and in this case the suit instituted under the auspices of The American Protective Tariff League will subject a tentative interpretation of the executive department to that final test.

If the administration is correct it can nullify the principles and policies

that have been the fundamental doctrine of the party since it was organized fifty years ago.—Bay City "Tribune."

The Initiative and Referendum, With Reasons for Their Adoption.

The friends of direct legislation in Delaware during the recent campaign which resulted in an overwhelming victory in favor of the advisory initiative and referendum, circulated leaflets containing the facts given below.

"The Initiative.—If the legislature omit the passage of a needed law a petition may be circulated to secure its enactment, to be signed by five per cent of the voters (which in Delaware means about 2,100) to the effect that the measure be submitted to a vote by the people. If favored by a majority it becomes a law. Experience shows that the initiative is rarely used, as the legislature generally acts on suggestion. If they think that it is such that the people would vote yes.

"The Referendum.—Under the referendum each law which passes the legislature shall not take effect for a certain time. If during this time five per cent of the voters petition for a referendum vote the law goes to a vote by the people. If voted against by a majority it becomes void.

"At the coming election each voter will have the first opportunity he has ever had to vote directly on public policy.

"Besides the regular ballot there will be a separate ballot for the principle of the Initiative and Referendum. 'The Initiative and Referendum' gives the people a voice in their own affairs without interfering with our present system of representative government.

"It is the most perfect carrying out of the principle enunciated by Abraham Lincoln of government of the people, by the people, for the people.

"People all over the world are beginning to awaken to the fact that law-making controls money-making.

"Remember that this is a practical question of dollars and cents. If the people do not look after the law-making they must pay the expenses of bad government, under which fewer and fewer people can make a good living.—Detroit Times.

The politicians of Cuba are like the politicians everywhere else; when there is a bunch of money to be spent or a few good jobs to be passed out they are always indulging in scraps. So Uncle Sam has decreed that all the money in Cuba's treasury, some \$13,000,000 shall be spent in public improvements so that when the island's government is turned back to the people the provocation for trouble will be greatly lessened.

The farmers of Michigan will soon have the opportunity to try the cultivation of fall oats. The advantage claimed for the new variety is that they yield almost twice as much as the spring varieties. Because of the excellent results which have been secured in Utah, the department of agriculture has determined that the farmers throughout the country shall have a try at the new oats. These oats, which as yet bear no name in this country, were brought hither by a Mormon missionary. He saw them growing in the British Isles and brought home some of the seed in an envelope. He gave it to the state experimenters in Utah, where it has shown remarkable results. On the semi-arid lands of Utah ordinary spring oats never yield more than 30 bushels per acre, but the imported fall variety has produced an average of 50 bushels. The experiments in Utah have been progressing several years. The result has been enough to convince W. M. Jardine, who was in charge, that the new oats are worth a country wide trial. Mr. Jardine is now at work for the national government, and will be largely instrumental in encouraging the farmers to try the new variety. The department will probably purchase 1,000 pounds of the fall oats and will distribute it free to enterprising farmers who may be selected. Mr. Jardine is satisfied that the fall oats are preferable to the spring varieties wherever they are able to live through the winter, and they will live wherever winter wheat will. The new oats are black.

A congregation in Connecticut had lost their pastor. Their last minister had been self taught, and the deacons stipulated that the new minister should have a classical education. They agreed to let applicants preach a sermon on trial, and on the appointed day the candidate mounted into the pulpit. He got well on in his sermon, when he suddenly recollected that he was expected to show his learning. "My friends," he said, "I will now quote you a passage in Greek." With a solemn look he repeated a verse in his native tongue. Approving nods and smiles were exchanged among the deacons. This encouraged him, he followed up his advantage by saying, "perhaps you would like to hear it in Latin." He then repeated another passage in Welsh. This was even more successful than before. Unfortunately there was also a Welshman in the congregation. He sat at the back and almost choked in his efforts to stifle his laughter. The minister's eye fell on him and he took in the situation at a glance. "I will also repeat it in Hebrew." He then sang out in his broadest Welsh, "My dear fellow, stop laughing or they will find it out." The other underrood, stifled his laughter and afterward dined with his successful countryman.

SUNDAY EXCURSION August 25,

(Returning same day).

—TO—
Mackinaw City \$1.35
Mackinac Island \$1.85
Special train leaves 6:30 a. m.

FOR PARTICULARS CONSULT
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
TICKET AGENTS.

LOW EXCURSION FARES
To
TORONTO, ONT.

ACCOUNT
CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION
Tickets on Sale
Aug. 25th to Sept. 4th, 1907

For particulars consult Ticket Agents
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

Probate Notice.
STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said county, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1907.
Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Erastus H. Purchase, deceased.
Joseph A. Purchase having filed in said court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Rolla W. Brink or some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 12th day of September A. D. 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.
[A true copy.]
WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
Judge of Probate.
aug 22-3w

NOTICE.

Farmers take notice, that we are prepared to do threshing and clover hulling this season, and we kindly ask you to come and see us or drop us a postal in regard to your work. Good work guaranteed and fast threshing. We have a nice huller. Resp. yours
Feldhauser Bros., Frederic, Mich.

"Regular as the Sun"

is an expression as old as the race. No doubt the rising and setting of the sun is the most regular performance in the universe, unless it is the action of the liver and bowels when regulated with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. 25c.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath, August 4th.
Preaching service at 10.30 a. m.
Sabbath School at 11.30 a. m.
C. E. Meeting at 6.30 p. m.
Prayer meeting, Thursday evening 7.30 p. m.

All cordially invited to attend these services.

FRANK H. LOCKER, Pastor.

\$20.00 Reward.

The above reward will be paid for evidence that will convict the person or persons who have maliciously injured my boat on Portage lake.

FRANK AHMAN.

Endorsed by the County.

"The most popular remedy in Otsego County, and the best friend of my family," writes Wm. M. Dietz, editor and publisher of the Otsego Journal, Gilbertsville, N. Y., "is Dr. King's New Discovery. It has proved to be an infallible cure for coughs and colds, making short work of the worst of them. We always keep a bottle in the house. I believe it to be a most valuable prescription known for Lung and Throat diseases." Guaranteed to never disappoint the taker, by L. Fournier's Drug store. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Effort to Exterminate Sharks.
The Bungal government pays a reward for sharks caught in the Ganges. This varies from 25 cents for small sharks to \$150 for those six feet long.

EXCURSION FARES

Jamestown Exposition

Every day until Nov. 30. Choice of various routes, going and returning.

Saratoga Springs G. A. R. Annual Encampment will be held here Sep. 9-14, 1907. Tickets on sale Sep. 6, 7 and 8. Liberal limits and stopovers.

Saginaw, Mich. For the Semi-Centennial Celebration. Tickets on sale Aug. 19-24, inclusive.

Sunday Excursions.

Every Sunday until Oct. 27, between certain points within radius 150 miles west of Detroit River, where the round trip can be made on Sunday.

For particulars consult any ticket agent of the
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."
aug 9, 3w

Tonsorial Parlors.
E. L. Motzner, Propr.
Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.
Every thing neat and sanitary.
Agent for Water's Laundry, Saginaw, Mich.

Don't Neglect It

It is a serious mistake to neglect a weak heart. It is such a short step to chronic heart disease. When you notice irregularity of action, occasional short breath, palpitation, fluttering, pain in chest or difficulty in lying on left side, your heart needs help—a strengthening tonic. There is no better remedy than Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. Its strengthening influence is felt almost at once.

"I have used 10 bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and can truthfully say I have done more good than anything I have ever used, and I have tried nearly everything that I know of. The doctor who attended me asked me what I was taking and I told him Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. He said it was not going to do me any good, but it did. I have not taken any for a year now, and while there is occasionally a slight symptom of the old trouble, it is not enough for me to continue the use of the medicine. If I should get worse I would know what to do. Thank Dr. Miles' Heart Cure as I did before. I consider myself practically cured of my heart trouble."
S. H. DUNNAN, Livingston, Texas.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist and will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Election Notice.

MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
LANSING.
JULY 1st, 1907.

To the Sheriff of Crawford County.
In accordance with the provisions of Act No. 272 of the Public Acts of 1907, you are hereby notified that a Special Election is to be held in this county on the third Tuesday in September, 1907, at which time delegates to meet in convention for the purpose of making a general revision of the constitution of the State of Michigan shall be elected.

In witness whereof I have hereunto attached my signature and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this 31st day of July, nineteen hundred and seven.
CLARENCE J. MEARS,
Deputy Secretary of State.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said county, on the fifth day of August, A. D. 1907.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Fayette P. Richardson, deceased.
Martha M. Richardson, having filed in said court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Orlando E. Barnes, or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the second day of September A. D. 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.
WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
Judge of Probate.
aug 3-3w

A true copy.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS! RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.
We are headquarters for
Groceries & Provisions,
DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,
SHOES, HARDWARE,
FLOUR, FEED,
LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,
BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.
Farm Produce
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

OUR Policy is and always has been to make an absolute clearance of each seasons stock. Now we must sell twice as fast to make good.

MENS' SUMMER SUITS

\$5.99c FOR \$9 Suits. **6.99c** FOR \$10 Suits. **7.99c** FOR \$12 Suits. **9.99c** FOR \$15 Suits. **13.99c** FOR \$20 Suits.

Imported Worsteds, Club Chedks, Tropical Worsteds Silk Mixtures and fine Serges. Your size is here.

Ladies' Lawn

Shirt Waists \$1.00 to \$2.50, now sold at from 50 cents to \$1.25.

All our Summer Goods at reduced prices.

A. KRAUS & SON.

A Bargain FOR OUR

Subscribers

The New Idea Woman's Magazine AND The Crawford Avalanche

Both, One Year for Only \$1.50

The New Idea Woman's Magazine contains over 100 pages each month of fashions, dressmaking, needlework and household helps. Each number is beautifully illustrated and contains nine full-page fashion plates, some in color.

These two publications furnish reading for every member of the household.

Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done,
At this office.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 22

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

Mr. Fred Randal returned to his home in Tekonsha last Thursday.

FOR SALE—Ladies wheel in good repair. Inquire at this office.

Hugh Oaks is visiting for the week at Saginaw, Flint and Detroit.

Wanted.—You to have your glasses fitted by C. J. Hathaway. Optician.

The best enamel bath tub at Sorenson's.

The best coffees and teas are found at the South Side Market.

Everybody likes China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Your eyes are your best friend. You can have them properly fitted at Hathaway's.

For Sale—A span of young horses and two good cows.—E. S. Dutton, Grayling, Mich.

Make your old furniture look like new with a coat of China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Born, Thursday Aug. 15, to Mr. and Mrs. George Smart, a son. Smart boy, ten pounds.

Dressed chickens every day at South Side Market.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bingham returned last week from a pleasant outing in Canada.

Never use a powder-to-polish silverware as it grinds away the silver. Buy your silver polish of Hathaway.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Arthur Wilbur of Hardgrove has moved to this village where he has been at work for some time.

For sale—A good muley cow, perfectly gentle; comes home every night. Price \$35.00. P. Aebli, Grayling.

Base Ball Goods for Men and Boys at Fournier's.

FOR SALE—N 1/2 of S E 1/4 Sec. 32, Town 27 north, Range 1 west, 80 acres By Dey & Powers, Springport, Mich.

Mrs. Dell Hinkley and baby, now of Coldwater; are up on a visit with Grandpa and Grandma, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fink of South Branch.

A. D. Marshall, Circuit Court Commissioner for Otsego County, was in town last Monday, taking testimony in a case pending in our circuit court.

To our advance paid subscribers we will send the New York Tribune Farmer for 30 cents. Regular price \$1.00 and worth five to any progressive farmer.

Try a sack of "Light House" flour. None better few as good. S. H. Co.

The new cross-walks and sidewalk at the old hotel corner east of the depot have been built, making an immense improvement in that locality.

A good many of our village ladies are enjoying picnics in the raspberry patches throughout the county. The fruit is prime and plentiful.

If you are wanting something new in Post Cards, something artistic, original and high class, call at SORENSON FURNITURE STORE.

If in need of a suit of clothes for fall or winter, call on A. E. Hendrickson, the tailor. A perfect fit guaranteed. Read his Ad on first page.

Johannesburg Mfg. Co. Johannesburg, Mich. want boys from 16 to 20 years old, to work in Veneer Factory, light work and good wages. aug14w

WANTED—At once 20 to 30 cedar cutters to cut by the piece, also a man and woman to cook. Inquire at my residence.

BARNEY J. KROPP.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

Found.—That to have satisfactory glasses, they must be scientific in construction. Come here: we are prepared for all different cases.—C. J. Hathaway. Optician.

Farmers who have any threshing or clover-hulling, will do well to communicate with Feldhauer Bros. They have new machinery and guarantee first class work.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

Mrs. Sophie Schreiber, Mrs. Schimmler and daughter, and Mrs. Dornberger and daughter, all of Blue Island, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Schreiber Sr. for the past two weeks. They left for their home, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Fournier went to Saginaw, Monday, for the opening of the celebration. They will visit Detroit before they return.

Geo. Pratt, living on the 'worthless' plains near Frederic, brought in a bunch of clover and Timothy cut on his farm that measured over four feet in height.

Feldhauer Bros. are equipped with new machinery for threshing and clover hulling. Rapid and first class work. Won't stay long enough to eat up your crop. Try them.

Rev. Pillmeir will give a farewell message to the people of Grayling, Sunday evening in the Presbyterian Church. Everybody invited. Come and bid him God-speed.

Harry Oaks went to Bay City last Saturday and staid with his old chum, Willie Coleman until Monday, then to Saginaw for this week of the Semi-Centennial Celebration.

FOR SALE—Household goods, two new iron beds, mattresses, two heating stoves, cook stove, kitchen utensils, chairs, new sewing machine. Address MRS. JOHN L. HANNES.

Chief Shopenagans with his granddaughter, Nancy, and her baby, went to Saginaw Monday morning to be a part of the big show. "Shop" says, "All Indian Dress."

H. C. McKinley has sold the Otsego Herald, and will retire from active business. He has published the Herald a quarter of a century, and may well be proud of his success.

Some needed repairs at the dam and power-house of the electric light plant this week has obliged the village to patrolize the Standard Oil Co. again. It is expected to be all right by Monday.

Louie Anderson of Omena spent Monday afternoon and Tuesday visiting the Alma College students located in Grayling. Mr. Anderson is to have charge of the business Dept. in the Manistique H. S.

Geo. Cowell and his brother, Walter, with their families, from the "Soos," are here visiting their mother, Mrs. Charles Turner, and their boyhood friends. They are surprised at the improvements here.

Winnie Harrington, who was a young man here twenty years ago, dropped in on his brother J. S. last week, with his wife and boy, for a brief visit. He now lives at Leadville Colorado and has evidently prospered.

Our niece, Mrs. H. E. Barlow of Chicago, who has been a welcome guest at the editorial home for the past month is spending this week at Saginaw with the "Home Comers." That city was the home of her girlhood days.

Charles Turner met with a happy surprise last week by the arrival of his brother from Texas, whom he had not seen for over twenty years. It was a joyful reunion, and though his stay was short they made the most of it.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Connine and Harry returned Tuesday from a pleasant outing with the "Old Folks at Home" in Traverse City, marred only by the illness of her mother, but glad to note decided improvement during their stay.

Mr. L. Decker of West Branch, has rented and taken possession of the McKay House. He has had experience in that line and proposes to bring the place back to its old time popularity, which will make it a gold mine for him if he succeeds.

The apple crop of this county promises to be a heavy one judging from observation and what those who have orchards tell us. In some instances the trees have to be relieved of part of their burden to save the branches from breaking off. Kalkaska Leader.

Married—Monday night, at the residence of the bride's parents: Mr. Arthur D. Ingerson and Miss Angie Babbitt; Rev. Frazee officiating. Mr. Arthur Courtwright acted as best man and Miss Nettie Ingerson as bridesmaid. The happy couple left for Seattle, Wash., Friday morning.

A lumberman came down from Lewiston last Friday, nearly paralyzed with their whiskey and made such a disturbance in the depot that Clark ran him into the "Hotel De Amidon" and in the morning Judge McElroy said if he would pay the costs he might leave town. He left.

Miss Alma Peck, who was visiting her aunt, Mrs. Geo. A. Marsh, last week, was riding in Gaylord on Thursday evening when the carriage was overturned by a bank of sand in the street, and the occupants all quite severely injured. It was thought that one of Alma's eyes was ruined, but her father says she is recovering nicely.

Postoffice Inspectors last year collected \$59,000 in \$10 fines from persons who placed written messages on the inside of packages of merchandise on which postage was paid at one cent an ounce. Most of the cases were found to be technical violations of the postal laws, the offence being due to ignorance.

Some idea of the magnitude of the ranch owned by Gov. Warner, C. S. Pierce and one or two other gentlemen a few miles from Whittemore may be had from these figures: they own 2,800 acres, and have under lease 1,900 acres besides. They have 8,500 sheep on the property, besides a number of head of cattle. They will turn off most of the sheep this fall, and restock next Spring. These facts came from Gov. Warner and Mr. Pierce, when they called here last week.—East Tawas Gazette.

The 28th annual reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Northern Michigan, comprising counties along the Mackinaw division of Michigan Central and D. & M. railways, will be held at Gladwin, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. Reduced railroad rates will be given for this occasion, and a fine program has been arranged.

Only a few years ago America imported more Portland cement than it manufactured. Now the tables have been turned and this country has taken the front rank both in the production of cement and its use in construction. It has been estimated that the quantity of Portland cement used in this country in 1905 would be sufficient to lay a sidewalk 16 feet broad all around the earth at the equator.

The ladies of the Danish Lutheran Church will hold a Fair on Wednesday and Thursday Sept. 11 and 12, at the G. A. R. hall. Any donation of articles saleable at this Fair will be thankfully received, and can be sent to Mrs. J. K. Hanson any time before these dates, or to the G. A. R. hall on Wednesday morning. Ice cream, cake and coffee will be served both afternoons and evenings.

The biggest fish caught in Lake Superior in many years has been brought into Marquette by the tug Columbia. It is a trout weighing 50 pounds, measuring 4 feet in length, 6 inches thru the body and 12 1/2 inches in width the head was 10 1/2 inches long, the tail had a spread of 14 inches and the front fins were each 7 1/2 inches long. The trout was netted in 120 feet of water off Stannard Rock, about 45 miles out from the shore.

Surely this is an age of big things. The latest new Cunard liner is nearly 800 feet long, and equipped with turbine engines. On her trial trip she steamed 1200 miles at a 25 1/2 mile an hour clip, and is expected to do much better than that when she gets thoroughly tuned up. Another big thing is a locomotive just turned out for an eastern road that weighs 213 1/2 tons and is expected to jog along with a freight train a mile and a half long.

According to the ruling handed down by the commissioner of the United States land office at Washington, applicants for timber and stone claims must hereafter make a second visit and examination of the land before making final proof. This will entail considerable extra expense upon the applicant. Heretofore it has only been considered necessary for the applicant for a timber and stone claim to visit and make a thorough examination of the land just before he makes the original application.

An affidavit signed by himself and his witnesses is then presented at the land office. Under the new ruling it would seem that a second examination of the land by the applicant and his witnesses will be necessary as under it the department asks for an affidavit at the time the final proof is made showing that the applicant and his witnesses have visited the land on the date or about the date that the proof is made.

Methodist Church.

On account of the Farewell service of Rev. Pillmeir in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening, the service in the Methodist Church will be taken up and the pastor and congregation will attend the Presbyterian service. Regular preaching in the morning as usual.

"Everybody Should Know"

says C. G. Hays, a prominent business man of Bluff, Mo. that Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the quickest and surest healing salve ever applied to a sore, burn or wound, or to a case of piles. "I've used it and know what I'm talking about." Guaranteed by L. Fournier, Druggist, 25c.

Recollection.

The stout man on the back platform declined to agree with the conductor. The conductor thought he hadn't paid his fare. The stout man was of the contrary opinion.

They exchanged harsh words over the matter.

"I gave you a nickel when I got aboard," said the stout man.

"I haven't taken in a nickel on this trip," said the conductor.

The stout man grew very red. His hair seemed to bristle.

"That's just enough of this," he growled. "I don't want to have any trouble with you. I had trouble with a conductor once. I'd hate to tell you what happened."

The conductor drew back a little and made no further attempt to collect the stout man's fare. But when the stout man was about to alight from the car at the Pennsylvania crossing the conductor's curiosity was too much for him.

"Say," he asked, "what happened when you had that trouble with the other conductor?"

The stout man looked back, "I was in the hospital six weeks," he mildly answered.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Limit of Life.

The most eminent medical scientists are unanimous in the conclusion that the generally accepted limitation of human life is many years below the attainment possible with the advanced knowledge of which the race is now possessed. The critical period, that determines its duration, seems to be between 50 and 60; the proper care of the body during this decade cannot be too strongly urged; carelessness then being fatal to longevity. Nature's best helper after 50 is Electric Bitters, the scientific tonic medicine that revitalizes every organ of the body. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, Druggist, 50c.

Just Received Another Lot of Lemonade Water Sets!

We want you to call and inspect same and compare the prices with those of others. It is a fine, medium priced line, tall and swell shapes and richly decorated. Easy to select.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

For best bread use SLEEPY EYE FLOUR NO BETTER MADE FOR SALE AT CONNINE & CO.

You are not Going Blind If we can help it.

If your sight is dim or failing or if you are troubled with headache, come to us. For by our scientific method and treatment we conquer any eye-strain and other defects of vision due to errors of refraction. There is no guess work in our method.

Come and talk it over and we make it plain to you, the why and wherefore of your trouble. Delay is dangerous.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President H. L. COX, Vice President

DIRECTORS—W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kiely, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

Your Opportunity

Rests with you!

Success in life depends on your thrift and the habit you cultivate for saving!

The present time is always the best. You can start a savings Account with us for One Dollar! Let it be the beginning of your road to success!

4% Paid

on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Banking hours 9 to 12--1,30 to 4:00 p. m.

Continuance of our Summer Closing Sale

We continue to sell through August every article of Summer Wear at greatly reduced prices:

Mens' and Boys' Summer Suits
1-4 Off!

Caps and Straw Hats
Less than cost!

Big price reduction in
Ladies' Skirts, Coats
and Waists!

Lawn Dainties and
Batistes
At Money Saving Prices.

All Oxfords, excepting
Green Quality, at 1-4 off.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Central Drug Store

SOMETHING NEW

In-Box Paper and Writing Material.
Come in and see our 25-cents Linen Paper,
New and Nobby.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty
J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigar

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

Exterminate Potatoe Bugs

By Using

Pure Paris Green

BUG FINISH

FOR SALE AT

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Proprietor.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

COAL TO BE PLENTY.

RAILWAYS WORK TO PREVENT FUEL FAMINE.

Two Million Tons Are at Head of Lakes to Supply Tributary Territory—Records of Shipments Are Broken.

There will be no coal famine in the Northwest this winter if the roads enter Superior, Wis., and Duluth, Minn., and are able to handle the business, and it is believed that they will be. Coal receipts up to the present time have broken all records, and there is actually on the docks about 2,000,000 tons. Meanwhile shipments are good for summer and the prospects are that before the close of navigation more coal will be sold from Superior and Duluth docks than ever before during the same season. For the three months previous to Aug. 1, this year, the Superior and Duluth docks shipped into the Northwest more coal than ever before in that same period and nearly double the amount sent out in the same three months of 1900. This year from May 4 to Aug. 1 a total of 45,992 cars have been shipped, as against 28,549 in that period a year ago. The roads are rushing in new truckage and yard facilities, and the Great Northern will soon have in operation its big new freight transfer shed in Superior, which, it is calculated, will relieve that road of the congestion of general freight experienced last fall.

BASE BALL STANDINGS.

Games Won and Lost by Clubs in Principal Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago	79	29	Brooklyn	50	58
Pittsburg	62	41	Cincinnati	46	61
New York	61	42	Boston	38	67
Philadelphia	56	46	St. Louis	32	80

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Phil'delphia	62	41	New York	40	55
Detroit	50	42	Boston	47	59
Chicago	54	46	St. Louis	44	60
Cleveland	61	46	Washington	31	69

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Toledo	71	48	Kansas City	58	62
Columbus . . .	68	50	Indianapolis	50	67
Louisville . . .	63	58	Milwaukee . . .	54	64
Minneapolis	64	57	St. Paul	47	74

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Omaha	71	47	Denver	52	53
Des Moines	58	47	Pueblo	46	59
Lincoln	58	54	Sioux City	40	65

Building Big Ore Dock.

Work has been begun on a steel-ore dock for the Iron Range road at Two Harbors, Minn. The pile foundation is to be laid with rock and above this will be laid concrete for five feet above the water line. The dock will be the first of its kind on the lakes, and although smaller than many others it will cost about \$1,250,000.

Five Killed in Collapse.

An avalanche of rotten timbers, furniture and plaster crashed to death five sleeping persons and injured eleven others, three seriously, when a two-story frame boarding-house at 53 Fry street, Chicago, collapsed at 1:30 o'clock the other morning. Four of the victims were killed instantly and the fifth died a few minutes after being taken to hospital.

Famous Detective Dies.

Robert A. Pinkerton, head of the famous detective agency that bears his name and son of Allan Pinkerton, world-known detective and one-time head of the United States secret service, died on the steamer Bremen while on the way to Germany. Fatty degeneration of the heart was given as the cause of the detective's death.

Georgia Disfranchises Negro.

By a vote of 159 to 10 the Georgia House passed the so-called negro disfranchisement bill, which previously was adopted by the Senate. The lower branch of the Legislature made a few minor amendments to the bill as received from the Senate, to which body it is to be returned for concurrence.

Recommend Prosecution of Grafters.

The Pennsylvania investigating commission at Harrisburg has sent a report to the Governor recommending criminal and civil proceedings against eighteen persons alleged to have been concerned in the capitol-graft scandal.

Storm Hits Three States.

Five persons were killed and fourteen injured in Chicago in a storm which swept over the city. The lower branch of the Legislature made a few minor amendments to the bill as received from the Senate, to which body it is to be returned for concurrence.

Bonaparte Makes Statement.

The Attorney General of Wisconsin has brought suit to annul the franchise of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company on the ground that it was procured by corrupt means.

Boat Goes 40 Knots An Hour.

The new German turbine torpedo boat No. 137, attained, under forced draft, a speed of 39.9 knots an hour and established the record for the German navy.

Deaths from Bubonic Plague.

Five cases of bubonic plague, four of which have resulted in death, have been reported to the San Francisco health department within a week. The patients with the exception of one, the poorer class of foreigners dwelling in the neighborhood of the old Chinatown.

Grasshoppers Worry Farmers.

The farmers of northern New York are threatened with a serious situation as regards pasturage for their cattle. Owing to the continued drought the pastures and fields have been invaded by an army of grasshoppers which are eating everything in sight.

Seven Harned by Gas Explosion.

Seven employees at the South End Gasometer Works of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company had their clothes torn from their bodies and were terribly burned when an explosion of gas occurred at one of the boiler rooms.

ALCOHOL POWER AGE.

Thousands of Farmers Soon Will Be Operating Small Plants.

The farmers of the United States are taking great interest in the manufacture of denatured alcohol, made possible to them by the action of the last Congress, which removed the disabilities of small producers. Thousands of inquiries are coming to the government from farmers in every section as to the new law and regulations. These are being answered as fast as they come in, and not only this but every farmer who writes is supplied with a process for making the alcohol and placing it on the market for 4 cents a gallon, including a profit of nearly 2 cents. The uses to which denatured alcohol may be put are many. It may be used for power wherever gasoline is now being used, and it is believed that its cheapness will force gasoline off the market as soon as the farmers begin to put their product into circulation. It may be used for running cars that are now being operated by electricity. Engines specially constructed for its use are being made by several firms, and these may be applied to any kind of machinery from farm implements to steamboats. Heretofore denatured alcohol has been kept off the market by a provision in the United States revenue act which required the presence of a United States officer when it is manufactured, and the manufacturer was compelled to pay a revenue sufficient to meet the officer's salary. This provision necessarily operated in favor of the big manufacturer, and kept farmers out of the business entirely. Congress repealed the provision requiring the presence of a United States officer when the plants, putting each as a minimum of \$100,000, are put into operation. The farmer on his own to make proper returns to the government, including a small tax. By doing this the government has dealt a hard blow to the distillery monopoly and the gasoline interests and opens the way to the alcohol age as a power agency.

JAPS TAXED TO THE UTMOST.

To Spend \$315,220,523 This Year—War Is Cause.

Details of the new Japanese budget have reached Washington. Estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year, ending March 31 next, aggregate \$315,220,523, of which \$102,070,845 is set down as "extraordinary expenditures," showing an increase—that head of \$55,730,270, caused directly by the war, which required the payment of pensions and annuities, the rehabilitation of the navy and the maintenance of the Japanese army as a result of the war. The Japanese government has been forced to increase its expenditures as far as possible, but the burden of the war remained heavy, though the treasury authorities declared they could be met without increasing taxation and the only loan necessary would be for the purpose of securing funds to construct railways, extend the telephone system, and establish a great deal of other public works. The rate of taxation per capita had almost tripled in recent years, the Japanese responded in a fashion that assured the world of their financial ability, and of their reliability. For the present they will be taxed to the utmost to keep pace with the standard of development Japan has set for herself.

FARMERS TO TRADE WIVES.

Double Wedding Follows Two South Dakota Divorces.

Abraham Lincoln and Edward D. Winsper, two former Sisseton, Neb., county farmers, have contrived in a lawful way to trade wives. According to advice received from Vermilion they recently applied for and obtained decrees of divorce and a few days ago, at a double wedding celebrated in Arizona, each took as a wife the woman the other had divorced. The two divorces and the two marriages had been friends and intimates for years. With no ill feeling on the part of any of them, they agreed that it would be best for the two men to trade wives and the husbands went to South Dakota and procured divorces; the wives permitting the divorces to be obtained without contest. The couples have gone to western Canada together to make their homes.

DON'T USE POKER IN THIS WAY.

Woman Tries to Turn Electric Switch and Is Killed.

Pokers have their uses, but Mrs. Henry L. Rowland of the Bel Island summer colony near South Norwalk, Conn., has discovered that using an electric switch in one way is fatal. Mrs. Rowland is superintendent of the island, and in his absence Mrs. Rowland attempted to light the public lights. Being a short woman, she used a poker to reach the knife switch. There was a flash, the end of the poker was reduced to ashes, and Mrs. Rowland landed in the opposite corner of the house. She was found unconscious by the residents, who rushed to her aid. She saw the flash, Mrs. Rowland will recover, but electricians say her escape was a marvelous one.

FREAK OF LIGHTNING.

Bolt Strikes a Man and Gives Him a Quick Shade.

Life Huffman, a tenant on the farm of John Hughes, near Hemphill, Ky., while returning with an ax on his shoulder after repairing a fence, was struck on the head by lightning and the beard on his face and hair on his head were burned off. Huffman was walking around in a small circle in a dazed condition with blood flowing freely from his mouth and nose, bare-headed, with the rim of his hat around his neck, the rest of his hat having been completely burned. The ground where he had fallen when struck showed signs that he had rolled over and over for some time, and he was nearly covered with blood. He managed to get to the house of his employer, and a physician was summoned at once.

Wire Strike Spreads.

Monday the telegraph operators in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Baltimore and other cities of the East joined the strikers, and the trouble spread through the South, grew westward and extended to Canada. Operators on the coast and in the interior walked out, crippling the newspaper service of the country.

Joseph Joachim Is Dead.

Joseph Joachim, the celebrated violinist, conductor of the Royal Academy of Music, Berlin, and music director of the Royal Academy of Arts, died Thursday. He had been suffering for a long time from asthma and had been unconscious for several days. He was born in 1831.

Seven Maine Hotels Burn.

Seven big hotels and scores of other buildings were burned and four persons were killed by a fire which devastated Old Orchard, Me.

Falls 100 Feet but Lives.

Patrick Commadore, a New York fireman, fell 100 feet from a building, smashing through two roofs, and lives to tell the story.

TSI-HSU IS TO QUIT.

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA WILL ABDICATE.

Call's Grand Council Meeting at Which She Will Transfer Empire to Grandson—Mistress Woman Prevents Railroad Wreck.

NEW FARM LANDS.

Over 150,000 Acres in Wyoming Thrown Open for Settlement.

More than 150,000 acres of valuable land in the Eden valley, Sweetwater and Fremont counties, in Wyoming, has just been thrown open, under the Carey act, for public entry. This is one of the finest bodies of irrigable lands in the State. The land is irrigated from the public domain under the Carey act. Any person 21 years old or over is entitled to a claim of 160 acres, or any legal subdivision thereof, provided such person has never previously made use of the Carey act. The land is of fine sandy loam, with a few alkaline spots, and will produce abundant crops of grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables. Water for irrigating is obtained from the Big and Little Sandy rivers and their tributaries, which head in the great watershed of the Wind river range of mountains and drain an area of thousands of square miles. The water is distributed by a system of canals and ditches. Elasticity to the supply is obtained by two immense reservoirs which impound billions of cubic feet of water. The fee to the State which accompanies application for each claim is 25 cents per acre, and an additional 25 cents per acre is paid upon making final proof within three years. The cost of the irrigating system is charged against the land at the rate of \$30 per acre, payable in ten annual installments. All of the irrigating works become the property of the people who own the land, each acre representing one share.

GRAFT-BANANA ON CACTUS.

Nevada Capitalists Form Syndicate to Carry Out Big Scheme.

Report is current that a number of Goldfield, Nev., capitalists and promoters have organized a wealthy syndicate for the purpose of establishing the banana industry in the country surrounding the great gold camp. The idea of the new company is to use the fruit of the banana, which is native to the tropics, for the production of the fruit. The syndicate has been conducting experiments in grafting and budding of trees for several years with this in mind. The science has so far progressed now that the bananas can be grafted upon the Joshua trees.

WOMAN AVERTS TRAIN WRECK.

Waves Lantern and Stops Santa Fe Limited—Doomed to Destruction.

A trainload of passengers on the California limited of the Santa Fe road was saved from death at Hart, Mo., Sunday morning after the manner explained in song and story. Mrs. Minnie Hartwells, a cook in a railroad camp, swung a lantern in the path of the train and it was stopped at Hart, a town of 100 people, which would have precipitated the train and its human freight to the bottom of a river, seventy feet below.

Theft of \$3,000 Charged.

J. Warren Hastings, since 1894 a trusted official of the United States subtreasury in Boston, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling \$3,000 from the government. The money was taken from a machine-printing fund which was made good by another clerk who technically was responsible.

Strike in Made General.

General strike of all commercial telegraphers in the United States and Canada has been ordered by President Smith following a conference with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and other labor leaders.

Thrillington Escapes Noose.

The sentence of "Lord" Frederick Seymour Harrington, who was to have been hanged at Clayton, Mo., Aug. 26, for the murder of James McCann, June 13, 1903, was commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. Folk.

Look Out for an Escape.

Lock and P. F. Mayfield, young white boy, fell at Mayfield, Ky., charged with store breaking, fastened the keeper in jail and escaped over the high wall. It was an hour before the jailer was rescued from prison.

Island Thought to Have Sunk.

The captain of a schooner returning to Honolulu from a cruise in Laysan Island reported that he was unable to find the island after a twelve day search. It is thought that the island sank because of seismic disturbance.

Washington Officials Mystified.

Federal officials at Washington are mystified by reports that Wall Street has advanced copies of the President's forthcoming speech, and still more so that the brokers should find anything in it to cause a rise in stocks.

Spain Seeks American Floor.

The State Department has informed by cablegram from the Spanish government at Madrid that the Spanish government had ordered the removal of the excess tax on importations of American flour.

THE WAR ON MOSQUITOES.

By Persistent Effort New Jersey Has Destroyed the Pest.

By the intelligent expenditure of what seem like absurdly small sums of money when compared with the supposed difficulty of the task to be performed, several of the parts of New Jersey that have long had a national, if not an international, reputation for the number and voracity of their mosquitoes have been practically cleared of the dangerous pest.

The suggestion that the great Hackensack Meadows could be freed of the insects, and the joys of summer life in the cities around them thus be vastly increased, was received with derision, and almost with indignation, only a few years ago. Yet a few thousand dollars spent in digging, there has been done away with the stagnant pools in which alone the mosquitoes could breed, and they are no more except in the benighted towns where the people lack either the sense or the energy or both to avail themselves of the relief so close within their reach. Incidentally—and it is incidentally—a lot of worthless marsh has been turned into good dry land.

What has been done on and around the Hackensack Meadows can be even more easily done almost anywhere else. It ought to be as disgraceful, indeed, it is as disgraceful, for a town to have mosquitoes as it is for a town to suffer from an epidemic of typhoid or diphtheria, for the mosquitoes, too, are "preventable," and their presence anywhere constitutes their human victims either of gross ignorance or of criminal carelessness. And always it should be remembered that the use of oil in a mosquito campaign is justifiable, if at all, only as a temporary expedient, to be resorted to only for instant effects while the real work of extermination is in course of preparation and performance.

FARMERS FORM LABOR UNION.

A number of the farmers of Orange county, N. Y., have organized an association called the Orange County Union, its purpose being to cut out the middleman's profits and sell direct to consumers. To this end they have formed a company composed exclusively of members of the union and operate a large exchange in Newburg, selling farm and garden produce slightly below present prices. To secure the co-operation of the labor interests the farmers have asked to join the Central Labor Union. The novelty of this proposition has proved somewhat puzzling to the labor leaders, who have been asked to look into the matter. The union men of Newburg are enthusiastic over the project, but are a little perplexed as to the proper way of labeling the products of the farmers' organization.

Cuba's Annual Budget.

Gov. Alagon reported to the War Department that the expense of running the government of Cuba for the next fiscal year will be \$23,300,639, or an increase of \$1,800,000 over the previous year.

NEW YORK.

Growing crops show further good progress toward harvest, and fall trade tends to expand at leading concerns and western jobbing centers. Grass currents are visible in different industries. Thus while finished cotton fabrics are in demand and some makes, notably bleached goods, have been further advanced, there are reports of smaller demand and lower prices for cotton yarns. In woolen goods, while higher grades and finer grades are slower of sale, and there is talk of accumulation. In the leather trade there is more life than of late, and good quality leather and hides are on better sale, as are also high-class shoes. Low grades are slower of sale, and eastern shipments, so far, are a percent behind 1900. Iron and steel the lack of new buying is still visible and prices tend to ease, as the mills and furnaces find deliveries easier to make. Business failures for the week ending Aug. 15 number 146, against 137, 147, 148, 149 in the like week of 1900, 147, 148, 149, 150 in 1901 and 150 in 1902. In Canada failures for the week number 30, against 18 last week and 22 in this week a year ago. Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$7.50; hogs, prime heavy \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, fair to choice \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, 53c to 54c; oats, standard, 45c to 46c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c; timothy, \$14.00 to \$21.50; alfalfa, \$10.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 65c to 68c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.15; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2, white, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2, white, 49c to 50c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, 52c to 53c; oats, No. 2, 49c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 3, 53c to 54c; oats, standard, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 1, 75c to 76c; barley, standard, 72c to 74c; pork, mess, 10.45c.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 51c; oats, natural, 41c to 42c; butter, creamery, 22c to 23c; eggs, western, 10c to 10c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c; clover seed, prime, \$9.85.

All Around the Globe.

Southern Pacific railroad boiler-makers at San Luis Obispo, Cal., went on strike. A case of cramps seized John Pavley, a pioneer of Washburne, Wis., and he lay in the woods all night.

Simon Ward, air brake-inspector for the C. & N. railroad, was found dead under a car at Peru, Ind.

Oscar Knott, a 60-year-old, fatally scalded and badly injured when passing through a machine blow near Peru, Ind.

Rev. George Steed, a Methodist pastor of Los Angeles, Cal., got a vacation without salary for injudicious conduct.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO.

Despite the telegraph strike and the acute effect of this and other adverse factors, trade conditions reflect no recession in activity and volume of demands in leading lines. There is, however, as expected, more caution in approaching new undertakings of magnitude. It is greatly to be commended to the healthy backs of commerce in this section that the returns make a gratifying exhibit in payments through the banks, in freight movements, mercantile defaults and factory production, all these comparing favorably with high records a year ago. The banks successfully maintain ample reserves, but there is more urgent discount offering and crop moving loans involve heavy shipments of currency to the interior.

Pressure upon available funds causes no discrimination against responsible customers seeking accommodation, yet close scanning of credits is in order, particularly with reference to commitments for the future. Notwithstanding a heavier trade pervades some quarters, current transactions sustain good feeling in the leading industries and wholesale branches. Distribution of finished materials and raw supplies is maintained at the highest aggregate, and jobbers' shipments show substantial advance.

Earnings of Chicago railroads surpass all former gains, and lake traffic is enormously extended in ore, coal and lumber. Crude materials have not changed in costs, aside from another decline in copper.

Crop reports again agree as to fine progress in corn and spring wheat growth, and the improving outlook spreads throughout agricultural sections, where heavy outlays are made for farm additions and tools. This encouraging feature imports more confidence to the buying of staple merchandise.

Country buyers in unusually large numbers now make their selections here, and the bookings for early delivery run into large totals in the textiles, clothing, boots and shoes, furniture and food products.

Total movement of grain at this port, 1,037,035 bushels, compares with 1,037,035 bushels last week and 8,408,708 bushels a year ago.

Bank clearings, \$294,174,100, exceed those of the corresponding week last year by 11.8 per cent. Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 22, against 20 last week and 28 a year ago. Bradstreet's Review of Trade.

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Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.15; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2, white, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2, white, 49c to 50c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, 52c to 53c; oats, No. 2, 49c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 3, 53c to 54c; oats, standard, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 1, 75c to 76c; barley, standard, 72c to 74c; pork, mess, 10.45c.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 51c; oats, natural, 41c to 42c; butter, creamery, 22c to 23c; eggs, western, 10c

Popular Religion

LAX CHRISTIANS.

By Rev. J. O. Davis.

I, therefore, the prisoner of the Lord, beseech you that ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called.—Ephesians iv. 1.

The greatest hindrance to the spread of the Christian religion is not the attacks of its open enemies, but the lax and often vicious lives of its professed adherents. The Christian religion is a call to life, not to the mere intellectual acceptance of a system of philosophy, however beautiful and inspiring its teachings may be. The faith of the Christian in Jesus Christ must be shown by his living in a Christian manner.

In the very early days of his ministry our blessed Lord laid down certain fundamental principles which were to govern the lives of His disciples. They are to live in the world, yet not to be of the world; earthly-mindedness is to be far from them; they are to seek the kingdom of heaven and his righteousness. Their religion is to permeate the whole life, not to be put on for certain days and seasons and then laid aside. It should make itself felt in the house, the workshop, the office, the factory, the school. Every relation of life must feel its sanctifying touch. They are to be "the light of the world"—by their example to guide men's feet aright. They are to be "the salt of the earth," whose function is to purify and sweeten society.

When those without see many who profess and call themselves Christians living in apparent disregard of their vocation, is it wonderful that they turn away?

Surely never more than to-day have men needed the exhortation of the apostle, "I beseech you that ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called."

In another place St. Paul expresses in a word the whole meaning of the Christian vocation; they are "called to be saints"—that is, they are devoted to God.

This calling is not received for the comparatively few who in every age of the church stand out conspicuously, towering above their fellows like lofty mountain peaks; it is for every Christian, however humble and simple he may be. Only here and there one attains to the height reached by those rare souls to whom the church delights to give the title "saint," but all are obligated to make the effort to do so. The example after which they patterned their lives is the pattern for all. He who gave them strength to gain the heights stands ready to strengthen all who will receive and use the grace life offers.

If we would walk worthy of our vocation we will not wait for opportunity to do some great thing, but we will endeavor to do our duty each day as it comes to us. Those homely, everyday duties that so often seem ink-blot on the page of life, if they are looked upon, as in reality they are, as stepping stones to heaven, we will patiently accept the trials that beset us. We will endeavor steadfastly to overcome the temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil. We will seek to live always as in the sight of the Lord and do all things for his glory.

YESTERDAY AND TO-MORROW.

By Rev. Henry F. Cope.

"Forgetting the things which are behind, and stretching forward to the things which are before."—Phil. iii, 13.

The regret is vain that looks not to reconstruction. The best expression of sorrow for yesterday's wrongdoing is service for to-day's right. It is a good thing to look back, but only that we may push forward. There is no consolation for the individual, no betterment for society, in the gospel that goes not beyond repentance.

There are many who are eating out their own hearts with bitter repentings of past follies. The cheer is driven from every day by the memory of old wrongdoing; they fairly are haunted by a fearsome past. Perhaps, as a plain matter of fact, their sins are not as gross as they seem; imagination has magnified them. But dwelling on them, poring over them, they have paralyzed their own possibilities of present improvement.

It is true that no man can undo his past. It is true, as many know in bitterness and pain of spirit, that conscience and memory constantly pierce the hearts with the thorns that have grown from past sinning. But is there folly greater than that of the man or woman who permits regret for failing to prevent any attempt at rising again?

Every day is a new day. Every life may make new beginnings. All else is lost when hope is lost; the light fades from the eyes and the soul seems to perish within the man when he ceases to believe that he can make yet one more beginning. Heaven rejoices when we weep over our own wandering, but greater far is the joy when we arise and set our faces toward home again.

In the race of life many things may bring a man down, but he alone is responsible for it if he is both down and out. We, the competitors, may be ever ready to cry "Failure," but somehow we know that eternal justice will pronounce no verdict till the course be done, and eternal love ever is yearning to see each fallen one again upon his feet and pressing forward in the race.

In the school of life we may learn to forget the difficulties of the tasks once set before us, and even the disgrace when we failed at them in the joy of the strength that all the struggle of meeting and mastering those tasks has given. How foolish would he be who should refuse to tackle the larger problems of life because the little old slate on which he worked his sums in school is blurred with tear-marks.

And so with our sorrows. Too many

are lying in the shadow of clouds long passed. Carrying in their hearts the gloom of days gone by, they rob to-day of its courage and to-morrow of its glad confidence. Their backs are soon broken who do not know how to drop some burdens.

There is a great difference between the fragrant memory of days that in their passing seemed most bitter, between those mists through which loved faces smile out of death's shadows and the carefully preserved pall and trappings of our woe.

So, too, do we imbitter our present with the cherishing of slights and injustices, injuries and enmity, thought or done to us in days past. Memory and history easily become a chamber of horrors, a pit where dwell only foul and noxious things, and to-day's pleasure and to-morrow's promise alike are lost in contemplation of yesterday's pain.

God is ahead as well as behind. The universe is not heartless, a pitiless machine where past faults forever preclude the possibility of future perfection. The ever upspringing hope in the human breast is but the echo of the infinite, wooing us to new endeavors, calling men to arise and go to their Father.

They go forward who look forward. The best lives are the lives that seek ever the best. We owe it not only to ourselves that we lie not prone in the dust; we owe it to all others to begin again. What right have we to block the way of those who would press on, with our prostrate forms, or to cool their ardor with our groaning regrets?

The past has its lessons; but they only are learning them who are pushing forward. Failures must be as finger-posts to future successes. Regretting the past, set it right as far as you may, then redeem yesterday by right doing to-day and right determination for to-morrow, and you shall find every force of good facing with you and strengthening heart and hand for better things.

CONFLICT OF THE AGES.

By Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D.

Text—"Howbeit, many of them which heard the word believed."—Acts iv, 4.

From the time Adam and Eve refused to believe God when he said, "Thou shalt surely die," there has raged a conflict between faith and unbelief. In the eleventh chapter of Hebrews we read the muster-roll of Faith, and if it were written, we might have a roll, though not so illustrious, from Cain to Judas—the muster-roll of unbelief. Nations have fought for a decade, two decades and five decades, but at length the war came to an end. This war, however, has no truce; it has followed the light of the sun and the shadow of the earth around the globe every day, and we have in text and context the love of Christ leading the forces of faith against the forces of unbelief.

Note the call of unbelief—organization, learning, society, prejudice, self-interest and religion. Against organization, stands individualism. Christ makes the individual conscious, magnifies the value of the immortal soul, and links love for himself with that of love for his neighbor. He would not have the organization destroy the individual. Over against the learning of the schools is the wisdom and revelation of God. Over against the aristocracy of position is the aristocracy of character. Over against prejudice is truth; and in the battle between truth and prejudice, truth sooner or later will be victorious.

Some time ago a party of us were climbing Mount Mitchell, one of the highest peaks east of the Rocky Mountains, and saw what one of the party called "the battle of the clouds." It was a scene never to be forgotten. We ascended gradually along the crest of the mountain nearly nine miles. On the east, to our left, the sun was shining in all its glory; but there had been a conflict of clouds on this side for a while. The wind blew from the light toward the sun, and met the black soldiers of cloud as they marched to the attack. The conflict lasted for half an hour. It was a scene that thrilled. By and by we saw the clouds begin to waver. They parted, opened, fell back, seemed to stagger, while the sunlight followed up the victory, pursuing the clouds as they fled, and vanquished them until every valley was filled with the glory of the sunlight. There is a battle between the white soldiers of faith and the black soldiers of unbelief. What we need is to get on the sunny side. "Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness." "Walk in the light." "Put on the armor of light," and the God of light will give you the victory.

Short Meter Sermons.

Our lives are the lips of the Most High.

Only a coward will hide behind his conscience.

Your superiority does not depend on your pedestal.

Self is the only thing that really can break love ties.

Religion is the touch of the infinite on all our affairs.

An honest message never has trouble finding hearers.

It takes more than soft solder to cement souls together.

It takes more than headache cures to set the heart right.

The only worthy high living is that which puts the soul on top.

A cross disposition is no evidence of bearing the divine cross.

No great deeds are done without the doing of many little details.

No man increases his own good reputation by stealing another's.

When a man boasts of his courage he is giving it absent treatment.

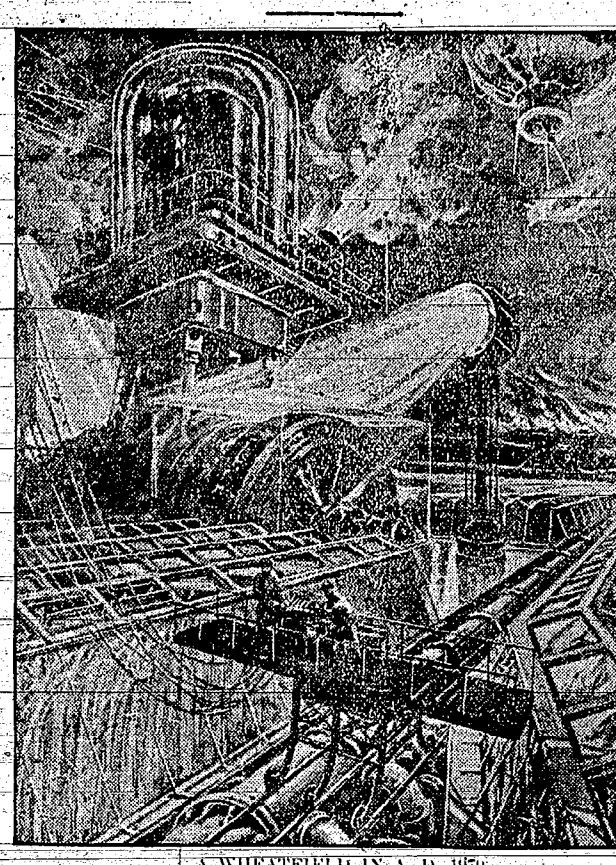
Preach the pleasures of piety and people willingly will bear its pains.

Society has its temptations, but they are as nothing to those of solitude.

The heart that feeds on pride must have many an ache in its stomach.

You will never persuade the world to accept your religion when you look as though it made you sick.

HOW THE WORLD WILL BE SAVED FROM STARVATION.



A WHEATFIELD IN A. D. 1970.

Several distinguished scientists have recently pointed out that under the present conditions the world would in a short time be threatened with a serious bread famine. In a lecture at the Royal Institution, London, Professor Silvanus P. Thompson referred to this subject showing that as the demand of the white races for wheat as a foodstuff increases the acreage devoted to wheat-growing increases, but at a less rapid rate, and being limited by climatic conditions will in a few years, perhaps less than thirty, be entirely taken up. Then, as Sir William Crookes pointed out in his presidential address in 1898, there will be a wheat famine unless the world's yield per acre (at present about 12.7 bushels on the average) can be raised by the use of fertilizers. Of such fertilizers the chief is nitrate of soda exported from the nitre beds in Chile. The demand for this has risen from 1,000,000 tons in 1892 to 1,533,120 tons in 1905, and the supply will at the present rate be exhausted in less than fifty years. When the only chance of averting starvation lies, as Professor Crookes pointed out, through the laboratory, Cavendish, Crookes, Dewar, and Hayleigh had demonstrated in the laboratory that nitrogen could be obtained from the atmosphere by passing air through an electric arc. This process has now entered the commercial stage by the construction and successful operation of the Berkeley-Eyre works at Notting in Norway, nitric acid and nitrate of lime being formed in large quantities. The latter is extremely useful as a fertilizer. Our artist has depicted the further mechanical and chemical means which the future may have to employ in the production of its daily bread. The huge ears of wheat can be seen growing in long glazed alleys while strange lights are blazing from many points.

AWAITING THEIR DOOM.

A Thousand Lepers Live Care-Free.

but Lonely Life in Molokai.

The announcement in Oahu, Kan., that Mrs. C. E. Brown of the Salvation Army has decided to devote the remainder of her life to the spiritual and physical care of the 1,000 poor lepers

of Molokai is likely to create more interest on the mainland than ever.

No one in Honolulu feels that the lepers are in the slightest neglected either as to their spiritual wants or their physical. There are eight churches in the settlement now, beside a Young Men's Christian Association. As to their physical care, there is probably not a village or a thousand people anywhere else in the world where the people are so generally well cared for. The disease itself, except in its latest stages,

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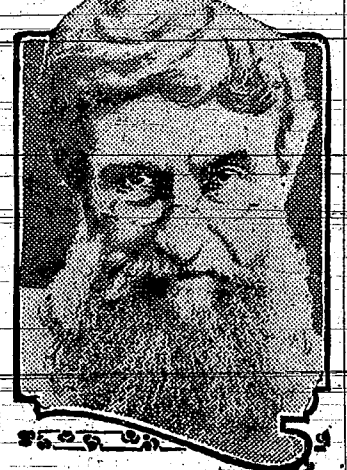
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But every leper knows he is there, awaiting his doom—the awful doom that makes death welcome. He knows he is an exile from home, from the world that here he must stay, far as the ends of the earth from friends and loved ones, until the last summons comes.

The accompanying portrait is that of Brother Joseph Dutton, comrade of Father Damien, who died of leprosy. Brother Joseph has been in the colony twenty-five years, but has not contracted disease.

The Chamelion Goshawk.

I know no bird which passes through so many changes of plumage and color of eyes as the goshawk. A young one which I have mounted is about the size of a small hen and is covered with white down. His eyes are pale blue. I colored the eyes exactly from life. When fully grown, the first plumage is dark brown above and the eyes are pale yellow. No one would be likely to suspect this being a goshawk who had seen only adult birds. Later it changes to the dark slaty blue of the adult, and the eye, after passing through all the intermediate changes in color from straw yellow, orange yellow



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Michigan State News

COAL OUTPUT INCREASES.

In One Year 1,372,557 Tons Mined in the State.

A marked increase in the coal output of Michigan is reported by Labor Commissioner McLeod, who has issued a bulletin on the subject. During the twelve months ending last November, there was mined in Michigan 1,372,557 tons of coal at an average cost of \$1.50 per ton for mining. In the seven months succeeding the period named 1,006,298 tons of coal have been mined and if the average production continues for the remainder of the year the total will be 1,373,308 tons. The cost of mining coal has increased from \$1.50 to \$1.03 per ton, and wages have increased from \$2.40 per day to \$3.25. In the last seven months Saginaw county has produced 529,545 tons of coal; Bay county, 321,051 tons; Huron, 212 tons; Shiawassee, 4,479 tons; Jackson county, 7,034 tons, and Eaton county, 4,557 tons. The cost of mining 1,006,298 tons of coal was \$1,783,041. Nearly three thousand men are employed in the industry. Commissioner McLeod says it is confidently expected that this encouraging condition of the coal industry will continue, and that the close of the current year will record the largest output of coal Michigan has ever produced. There are indications that new mines may be opened and that mines that have been idle for the past few months will resume operations.

RAILROADS MAKE MONEY.

Some Michigan Roads Run as High as 38.9 Per Cent.

Continued prosperity is enjoyed by the railroads of Michigan, according to a report issued by Railroad Commissioner Glasgow. The aggregate earnings of all roads for May were \$5,297,189.88, which is an increase of \$806,068.03 over the corresponding month of 1906. The total earnings for Jan. 1 to May 31 were \$23,753,740.45, an increase of \$2,149,540.50 for the period. The per cent of increase for the period was 10.1. The percentage of increase for the first five months of the year is interesting. The Pere Marquette shows an increase of 17.1 per cent, the Ann Arbor of 11 per cent, the Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw of 22.5 per cent, the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line 32.3 per cent, the Grand Trunk Western 14 per cent, the Lake Shore 5.5, the Michigan Central 3.7, the Muskegon 38.9 per cent.

MORE LAWS DRAFTED.

Attorney General to Decide Legality of Many.

Other acts of the last Legislature besides the Mt. Pleasant Normal college appropriation bill, the binder twine plant bill and the juvenile court act, which have been declared unconstitutional, have been submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion as to their legality, and it is not unlikely that several will be found faulty. A class of bills touching upon relations of State money for purposes not directly connected with State government are under scrutiny and there is a strong feeling that some of these will fall under the Attorney General's objections. One bill makes an appropriation of \$500 to the "corn association." So far as can be learned no such association exists. It was intended to provide money to conduct excursions.

ATTEN THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Indiana State's Attorney Files Complaint Against Company.

State's Attorney Miller of Indianapolis, Ind., has filed a complaint against the Michigan Central Railroad Co., alleging that excessive fares have been charged between Michigan City and New Buffalo in violation of the twenty-cent fare bill passed by the last Indiana Legislature. Miller is determined to make the Michigan Central Railroad Company respect the Indiana law, even though he be forced to bring action in the United States court.

NEW ROAD FOR MICHIGAN.

Wisconsin and Northern Railway to Extend Across Lake.

The Wisconsin and Northern railway will extend from four North Chicago to the northern boundary of Wisconsin, a distance of thirty-four miles. The intention of the company is to build to the Gogebic range and connect with the Northern Railway. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000. H. F. Whitcomb, formerly president of the Wisconsin Central road, is president, and F. H. Joslyn is secretary.

LOST BALLOON IS FOUND.

One Which Accended at Allendale Found Near Gull Lake.

Gull Lake's long-lost balloon is found. Several weeks ago an ascension was made at Allendale during which the sand-bag fell off and the balloon failed to come down after the parachute drop. Search was made for it all over the State, but in vain, though the balloon was sighted several times. The finding of it occurred in Keweenaw's marsh, three miles east of Gull Lake.

Lightning Destroys Barn.

Stuart Patterson's barn, five miles north of Holly, containing over 100 tons of hay, were struck by lightning and entirely destroyed.

Injured by Baseball.

Struck in the head with a swiftly thrown baseball, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murray, of Port Huron was rendered unconscious for several hours.

Raises Big Wheat Crop.

The biggest yield of wheat to the acre on record in Calhoun county was that made on the Edwards County farm west of Marshall. Conley got 700 bushels of wheat off thirty acres of land. He also got 145 bushels of barley from eight acres.

White Lynx Terrorizes.

Terrorizing the inhabitants and especially the women and children, a large white lynx roams the woods at will above Sanford. No one but an armed man dares venture outside his doorway at night.

Old Man Falls, Breaking Neck.

Nathan Myers, 77 years old, a veteran of the Civil War, was found bleeding and dying at the foot of the Pere Marquette viaduct at Whitewater. He lived but a short time after being picked up. He evidently walked over the twenty-foot embankment.

CELERY CHOP IS LARGE.

Kalamazoo Has Record-Breaking Harvest with Prices High.

The first crop of celery, which has just been harvested, is the largest ever produced in the history of Kalamazoo. Over forty express cars filled with celery have been shipped from Kalamazoo during the past two weeks. The crop, while late, has been far in excess of what was at first believed it would be. The average this year has also increased. The second crop from present plantations will be much larger than the first. Only a little difficulty was experienced with seeders. The early autumn cold weather caused some of the celery to run into seed stalks and as a result much of it was thrown away. There will be no trouble of this kind with the second yield. Growers are expecting to break all records this year. But notwithstanding the tremendous demand cannot be filled and commission house orders are being turned down constantly and the price remains high.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer

CLARK HAIRE, Gen. Manager.
J. D. MCGEE Local Agent.